

THURSDAY, April 4, 1771.]

(305)

THE

[NUMB. 1474.]

NEW-YORK

O R,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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Q's Age.	High-Water.	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY 19	1	after 5	40 before 7
FRIDAY 20	2	6	38
SATURDAY 21	3	6	37
SUNDAY 22	4	6	35
MONDAY 23	5	6	34
TUESDAY 24	6	6	33
WEDNESDAY 25	6	6	32

Days 12 Hours 40 Minutes the 4th.
Office of BREAD. Flour at 17s. 6d. per Cent. A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1lb. 12oz. for 4 Coppers. Do. of Do. to weigh 13 and 7-10oz. for 2 Coppers.

Mr. PRINTER,

NOTHING is so inestimable to an honest man as his reputation. Loud, therefore, when he is traduced, is the call for its defence. At such, the public attention may be reasonably hoped for. The additional sanction of an oath of office, renders an attack on his fidelity in the execution of a public trust, doubly atrocious. But when such an attack is urged as a motive for legislative interposition, no recompence can be adequate to the injury. Hence you may therefore imagine how sensibly I felt the charge against my integrity, in the office of inspection of pot and pearl ash in this city, when I thought it my duty to prefer the following petitions to the honourable house of representatives of this colony, and how necessary for the vindication of my honour to publish those petitions, and the affidavits subjoined. For this purpose I send them to you and desire they may be inserted in your next paper.

I am your humble servant,
New-York, March 27, 1771. ISAAC SEARS.
To the honourable the Representatives of the colony of New-York, in general assembly, convened.
The petition of ISAAC SEARS, of the City of New-York,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the petitioner by virtue of a law of this Province was sometime since appointed Inspector of pot and pearl ashes, and he can with confidence say, that he has executed the said office faithfully and with uprightness and integrity. That notwithstanding this, a report has lately been spread abroad, in which the petitioner is charged to have been guilty of fraud in the execution of his office, with respect to his charge for the articles of cooperage; and also it hath been reported, that the petitioner hath kept his gate shut, and suffered the cooper privately to inspect the pot-ash, without the petitioner seeing or inspecting it himself; whereby his reputation and character is greatly injured.

And as the petitioner is informed that this groundless and malicious slander has been reported to an honourable member of this house, who has since made mention of it, he thinks it probable that such report was formed and propagated merely with design to represent him to the members of this house, as a person unfit for the office, with which the law has entrusted him.

And it is humbly conceived that not only the petitioner's private character is concern'd, but that the public are interested in an inquiry into this charge; in order that if it be found to be true, the petitioner may be disqualified by a law for holding the office; and if it be false, that not only his character may be rescued from so infamous an imputation, but the public and this house be satisfied that he has not rendered himself unworthy of the trust they have reposed in him.

The petitioner therefore humbly prays, that this honourable house will be pleased to give him an

opportunity by producing his witnesses in a public manner before them, to refute this calumny, and to satisfy this honourable house, that there is not the least foundation for it.

And the petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

To the honourable the Representatives of the colony of New-York in General-Assembly, convened.

The PETITION of ISAAC SEARS.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner having in pursuance of a law of this colony, qualified himself upon oath, faithfully to discharge the office of inspector of pot and pearl ashes, in which he is conscious of having acquitted himself according to the best of his knowledge and skill, but that notwithstanding, he has been charged by an honourable member, with mal-practices in the exercise of that office; and in order to justify himself against the charge, prayed by petition to be heard by the honourable house, which has been denied him. Your petitioner therefore conceiving his character aspersed, and having no opportunity to vindicate himself, does not choose to hold that office, in the exercise of which he may hereafter be calumniated without opportunity of exculpating himself, therefore prays the honourable House to appoint another inspector in his stead.

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

City of New-York, ss.

JOSEPH JADWIN of the city of New-York, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he the Deponent has been constantly employed by Isaac Sears of the city of New-York aforesaid, merchant and inspector of pot and pearl ash, as his cooper in that business, from the time that the said Isaac Sears was first appointed to that business, until this day. That during the whole of the aforesaid time, the business of cooperage relative to the said pot and pearl ash, was performed by the deponent, his apprentices and servants, (except the cooperage of some casks of pearl ash that were inspected for Van Vleck and Kip, as this deponent was informed;) and that the deponent during the principal part of the time, either did the work or superintended it in person. That the said Isaac Sears, from the whole of this deponent's observation, faithfully and in person, inspected the pot and pearl ash that was from time to time brought to him for that purpose, and never to the knowledge or belief of this deponent, left the inspection thereof, or of any part thereof, either to him, his apprentices or servants. That to this deponent's knowledge or belief, neither he nor his said apprentices or servants, in the least interfered in the business of inspection; but were solely confined to the cooperage: And that this deponent and his apprentices and servants, have frequently waited for the attendance of the said Isaac Sears, to perform the business of inspection, before they would proceed to do the business of cooperage relative to the inspection of pot and pearl ash. That to the deponent's knowledge or belief, the large gate of the yard in which the said Isaac Sears usually performed the inspection as aforesaid, generally stood open the whole day, neither has this deponent the least reason to believe that the same ever was shut with intent to conceal the manner in which the said inspection was performed, and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn this 9th day of March, 1771, before me
B. BLAGGE.

JOSEPH JADWIN.

City of New-York, ss.

THOMAS WARNER and Frederick Giraud, being severally duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, severally depose and say, and first the said Thomas Warner saith, that

Joseph Jadwin of the city of New-York, hath been employed by Isaac Sears of the city of New-York, merchant and inspector of pot and pearl ash, as his cooper in that business, from the time the said Isaac Sears began the said business of inspection, until this day; that during the whole of the time aforesaid, he the deponent lived with the said Joseph Jadwin. That the business of cooperage relative to the said pot and pearl ash during the whole time aforesaid, was performed by the said Joseph Jadwin, and this deponent, and other persons the apprentices and servants of the said Joseph Jadwin (except the cooperage of a few Casks of pearl ash that were inspected for Van Vleck and Kip, as this deponent was informed) that he the deponent, during the greatest part of the time aforesaid, assisted in the business of cooperage aforesaid.

And the said Frederick Giraud, saith that he the deponent hath for near two years last past lived with the said Joseph Jadwin as an apprentice, and that during the greatest part of that time, he hath been employed in the said business of cooperage relative to the inspection of pot and pearl ash as aforesaid. And both these deponents severally say, that the said Isaac Sears, from the whole of these deponent's respective observations, faithfully and in person inspected the pot and pearl ash that was brought to him from time to time for that purpose, and never to the respective knowledge or belief of these deponents, left the inspection thereof or any part thereof to the said Joseph Jadwin or these deponents, or any other person or persons whatsoever. That to these deponent's respective knowledge or belief, neither these deponents nor the said Joseph Jadwin, in the least interfered in the business of inspection, but were solely confined to the cooperage, and that these deponents and the said Joseph Jadwin have frequently waited for the attendance of the said Isaac Sears to perform the business of inspection, before they would proceed to the business of cooperage, relative to the inspection of pot and pearl ash. That to these deponent's respective knowledge or belief, the large gate of the yard in which the said Isaac Sears usually performed the inspection as aforesaid, generally stood open the whole day, neither have they, these deponents, the least reason to believe, that the same was at any time shut with intent to conceal the manner in which the said inspection was performed, and further saith not.

THOMAS WARNER.

FREDERICK GERAUD,

Sworn this 9th day of 1771, before me
B. BLAGGE.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 5. Yesterday after the breaking up of the Levee at St. James's, Lord North, Lord Hillsborough, and Lord Barrington, had a long conference, with his Majesty on affairs of importance.

A new system of regulation for the American Colonies has lately been submitted to the inspection of a great number of the most respectable Merchants; and we are informed, will certainly be taken under consideration of Parliament soon after the adjournment.

Yesterday there was a full board of Admiralty, for receiving the reports of the several Deputies, sent to the different dock-yards of the kingdom.

It is asserted that the Government has already contracted for 25,000 Barrels of Irish Beef and Pork.

Letters from Florence say, That the Earl of Bute has again relapsed into his old disorder.

On Tuesday's petition was presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the merchants trading to South Carolina and Georgia, praying that a convoy may be appointed before the first of March next, to protect the homeward bound vessels, laden with the produce of those provinces.

PARIS, December 10.

WE learn from Brest, that they are arming with great diligence, the ship Union, Capt. Tronjaly, and the flute la Seine, M. de Vaucouleurs, which are destined to carry a detachment of the regiment of Picardy to Martinico.

Marcellus, Nov. 17. According to advices received from Mardin, in Mesopotamia, the Ottoman Empire is on the point of undergoing very great revolutions by the further progress of the Russians. It is pretended that, in concert with the Georgians, they have passed the Wolga on the side of Astracan, and have pushed as far as Kars, in America, a considerable city dependent to the Beglerbey of Erzerum, and about 12 miles distant from the last mentioned place on the Euphrates, which is the magazine for all the merchandize of the Indies that are intended for Turkey, and where is usually a garrison of eighteen thousand Turks, the greatest part of whom are Janissaries; but which at present is intirely unprovided with troops, as well as the whole country.

Hague, Dec. 11. They write from Hamburg, that the King of Prussia is making magazines near the frontiers of Poland, and it is reported that some Prussian regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. These letters likewise observe, that people are extremely impatient to know on what account the Austrian troops have advanced into Poland, within four leagues of Cracovia, as it is assured they have done.

Warsaw, Nov. 30. All the advices we receive relating to the contagious sickness, are very favourable, and no body has died of it for four weeks past. At present we are only incommoded by the Confederates, who ruin all the unguarded places, where the desolation and misery are inexpressible. Those who notwithstanding the troubles have been able to preserve their effects till now, are at present happy if they can save their lives by giving all they have. Many genteel people, and some even of a distinguished rank, have been hanged because they had nothing to buy themselves off. One of the Chiefs of the Confederates, named Skotzewski, had the audaciousness lately to attack the cordon of Prussian troops on the Netza, who took forty of his men prisoners and cut many to pieces.

Smyrna, Oct. 15. The Captain of a French ship, who arrived here a few days since from Lemnos, declares, that a Russian man of war of 80 guns, commanded by Admiral Elphinstone, has been lost upon a rock, but that the crew and guns were saved.

Hamburg, Dec. 3. Letters from Warsaw bring us nothing but melancholy news. The Polish Ukraine and Padolia are entirely destroyed.

Vienna, Nov. 28. The last letters from Constantinople confirms the account of Hassan Bey having retaken the Isle of Lemnos from the Russians; but it is said, that the latter in their turn attacked the Turks again, cut them to pieces, made themselves masters of the castle, took Hassan Bey prisoner, and burnt all his ships.

Some letters contradict this account, and others again confirm it.

TAKEN up on Monday the first of April, by John Easton, and Comfort Sage, both of Middletown, in Connecticut, and committed to Hartford gaol. A strolling NEGRO, calls himself Will Keal, says he is a free man and belongs to Bermuda; was lately cast away and got on shore on the East end of Long Island; the master's name David Roberts. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a trim well set fellow, talks good English handsomely, his face rather upon the yellowish colour, a round full head, broad across the forehead and eyes, a small ear, and by the best judges of Negroes, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age.

LONDON.

Dec. 20. The amendment mentioned in the resolutions of the Robinhood Society, as intended to be made in the mutiny bill, is certainly a very proper one: since as the Magistrates are to be thereby directed to send a requisition in writing whenever they call upon the military to assist them; so the Magistrate, it is to be presumed will be cautious how he calls for such assistance wantonly; and will not venture to make a custom of calling out a force so dangerous to the liberty of the subject, unless he is convinced that the absolute necessity of the case will justify him in the minds of the people. This regulation must at the same time be more agreeable to the Gentlemen of the army likewise; not only as it will probably prevent their being called out upon any trifling matter; but as the written requisition will be also a kind of sanction to them, for any occurrence which may happen in consequence thereof. The motion for this amendment was made, we are told, by a late American Governor.

Extract of a letter from on board the Glaston East-Indiaman, Capt. Doveton, at Gravesend, Dec. 25.

"On Thursday last a note was received from the shore, informing us that in a few hours, an attempt would be made to press all our hands; which induced the ship's company to demand of the commanding officers the keys of the arm chests; and

that they would retire to their cabins, as we were determined to defend ourselves to the last extremity.

"Accordingly, at midnight, the watch upon deck gave the alarm that a number of galleys were coming down, who soon after attempted to board us on all sides, but our men having loaded the great guns with grape shot, hailed them, and commanded them to stand off, at their peril, or we would sink them along side; they attempted it however, but after discharging several rounds of small shot and pistols they desisted.

"The next morning the Captain of the Wasp sloop, in his twelve oared barge, and four others came along side, and made a second attempt, but all in vain; our men defied him to stand off at his peril. They have now kept all communication between the ship and the shore, suffering no provisions to be brought on board, and we every minute expect a thirty six gun frigate along side; but we are determined to stand to our guns, and perish every man before we will submit."

Dec. 27. It is said that an address will shortly be presented by a great corporation, with an offer of their lives and fortunes, at the present crisis, rather than submit to an ignominious peace.

Dec. 24. By an estimate just come to our hands, we are informed, that the expences to the Russians, since the commencement of the war, have amounted to twenty millions of rubles, 4,500,000 sterling.

Some Dutch East-Indiamen, have lately destroyed and taken a great number of armed grabs, belonging to the Marattas, whose piracies become every day more daring and frequent in the East-Indies.

Dec. 28. The city of Dublin, in their bounty to Landmen, for entering on board the Royal Navy, exceeds that of London by 10s. per man. Upon which a correspondent asks, If refusing to redress the intolerable grievances of that city, and the whole kingdom, is a proper and grateful return for the loyalty of his Majesty's Irish subjects?

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Dec. 25.

"The Portland man of war, of 50 guns, Capt. Elliot, is ordered to take on board nine months provisions. It is said she is to convoy the East-Indiamen to St. Helens.

"Last night Admiral Geary, gave notice to the masters of such ships as were bound to the Mediterranean, not to sail without a convoy, which will be immediately appointed.

"A train of artillery is ordered to this garrison, which is expected every day."

A report is current, that his Majesty's frigate, Mercury, is taken by a Spanish man of war, and carried into some port in Spain.

It is said that a patriotic nobleman has received intelligence of a deep-laid dangerous scheme of the enemies of Great-Britain, which threaten very alarming consequences, if not timely prevented.

Yesterday Sir Charles Knowles, lately appointed Chief President of the Admiralty to the Empress of Russia, set out with his family and a grand retinue for Peterburgh, by the way of Calais, to take on him that important office.—Under whose council the present Empress will endeavour to raise the glory of her naval force, so as to command respect from all the powers of Europe.

By the discoveries which the Russians have made and are continually making, some Kamtschatka, in the north part of the south seas, they have opened a door into the Spanish dominions in North and South America; and should the Spaniards attempt, in any shape to annoy the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, a blow might soon be struck at the Spanish territories in America that would astonish all Europe.

Dec. 29. We hear from Bristol, that a great number of merchant-ships are now detained there, to the very considerable loss of the owners, &c. for want of sailors to carry them to sea.

Jan. 2. By the freshest accounts from the Levant we hear, that the Russians have not conquered one capital island in the Archipelago, and that the taking such of the lesser islands as fell into their hands, was attended with much bloodshed, and a loss pretty equal on both sides. We are likewise informed, that none of the states in the neighbourhood of the Porte have embraced a formal neutrality, it being certain, that several of the principal inhabitants of the Morea and the isles, overawed by the Russian fleet, have found an asylum in Zante, Cephalonia, Corfu, and other islands in the gulph of Venice.

According to letters from Leipzig, the distresses of the poor in that part of Germany, occasioned by the late inundations, are beyond conception great. From Leipzig to Eisleben, all the country is under water. Several thousand arpents of land, which have been sown, are entirely overflowed, in consequence of which, provisions are risen to an amazing price; and to add to their misfortunes, the whole country is over-run with snails, which devour every thing. In the mean time, it continued to rain night and day when the post came away.

Lord G. G. is to take the lead in opposition, in the meeting of a certain assembly after the holidays.

It is said, that a bill is preparing, to be laid before an august assembly, to enable his Majesty to appoint the council for the colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in the same manner as his Majesty appoints a privy council of Great-Britain and Ireland; the right of choosing the council for the said Colony is at present vested in its assembly.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, Jan. 16.

We hear from Porto Rico, that a few days ago arrived there sixteen sail of Settees, and ten sail of Swedish and Spanish ships, with 7000 regular troops, and 1000 convict slaves, a number of brass cannon, mortars and ammunition, from Spain; and a number of Irish officers, who are now raising a regiment of rangers. They work constantly on the garrisons with 700 men. The women and children are ordered to keep themselves in readiness to leave the town at a minute's warning; 50 men are taken from every parish, who are now in town learning discipline; almost all their officers are Irish. Orders are given to observe no holidays for six months to come.

WILMINGTON, (North-Carolina) March 12.

His Excellency the Governor having received information on oath, that the insurgents intended to pay a visit to Newbern, with an intention to release Herman Hubbands, and to lay that town in ashes, dispatched a messenger to Colonel Ashe, and some other gentlemen here; upon receipt of his Excellency's orders, the militia was called, a great number of whom marched from the town yesterday for Mr. Collier's, where they are to wait for further orders from his Excellency.

The alacrity and spirit of the people upon this occasion deserve applause, and evince the truth of a late observation, "that this government can suppress internal insurrections without any foreign aid."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to grant the prayer of a petition, signed by the ladies and gentlemen of this town, in favour of Malachia Hews, under sentence of death for horse-stealing.

The extreme simplicity of this young criminal excited compassion, and part of his behaviour intermingled some degree of esteem with commiseration. He had proposed to become evidence for the crown against the other prisoners, among whom were his father and brother; when he was brought before his Majesty's Attorney-General to be examined, he hesitated; Mr. Attorney then represented to him his melancholy situation, and very humanely gave him some time to consider and determine what he would do; he chose, at last, to stand trial, apprehending (as is thought) that his evidence would certainly convict two persons, with whom nature had very nearly connected him, though these persons, especially his father, had been the chief cause for committing the crimes for which he was condemned, and for which he would have suffered the most ignominious of deaths, had not justice yielded to the prayers of humanity, and the dictates of mercy. This incident ought to be a dreadful lesson to those inhuman parents, who neglect the education and morals of their children, and who, instead of impressing on their tender minds, the rudiments of virtue, encourage them, by their own immoral and abandoned conduct, in the most base and villainous practices.

The schooner Friendship, Capt. Noy, from Newbery, was cast away in a violent gale of wind, a few days ago, on the Frying-pan. The people and part of the cargo were saved, but the vessel and a quantity of specie were entirely lost. Two pilot boats were beat to pieces by the same gale, on the beach near Fort-Johnston.

A traveller, now in town, says he heard on his way hither, that the people who threatened to visit Newbern rudely, had dispersed, upon hearing Herman Hubbands was discharged from jail.

February 27. The detachment of militia, that encamped near Mr. Collier's, under the command of Col. Ashe, was discharged on Sunday last, in consequence of orders received from his Excellency our Governor, and it is thought the insurgents will be more orderly for the future than they have been for some time past, or at least that they have entirely dropped their design of besieging Newbern.

The most authentic accounts of these insatuated people say, that only three hundred of them had begun their march before Mr. Herman Hubbands returned among them.

BOSTON, March 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in London, dated December 24, 1770.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the project which has been strongly urged by the enemies of your province to alter your charter, is now wholly laid aside.—It is justly considered as a compact between the King and the people, which cannot be vacated without the consent of both parties.

[The above is from a Monday's paper, and it is reported since that there is a letter from a gentleman of character, by the last ship, which is to the same purport.]

NEW-PORT, March 23.

Saturday evening arrived the sloop Neptune, Capt. James Nixon, in 23 days from the Mole, by whom we are informed, that accounts were received at Port au Prince, of the arrival of several ships in short passages, informing that affairs between England and Spain were likely to be amicably settled. Capt. Nixon had blustering weather on the coast, and on the 18th instant, in lat. 37, 40, long. 72, 30, spoke with Capt. Joseph Dean, from Surinam, for Boston, 56 days out, who was determined to put into Philadelphia, or the first port he could make. Captain Nixon brought part of three whaling crews belonging to Dartmouth, whose vessels had been taken by two Spanish Guarda costas, on the south side of Hispaniola, in Sam-Bay, the masters of said vessels were Silas Butler, William Roberts, and Richard Wadding; also Ephraim Pease of the Vineyard, was taken at the same time, but had his vessel and cargo

of 200 barrels of oil, &c. other hands. The other St. Domingo, having captured these four vessels were the 11th of February 1770, were Oliver Philip Haskins, who left

PROVIDENCE

Captain Christopher Mole, informs, that he in the Brig Industry, on Sunday morning last, 40, Long. 69, lying to with a large sea running Brig, and carried away top sail yard, and all sloop disappeared in four the people on board, it as they saw nothing of

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a Letter

"It is not yet known War or Peace. Court dispatched from this no satisfactory Answer commencing Hostilities is Reconciliation has been now on his Way from who will, in all probability unsatisfactory Treatment fore him."

Extract of a Letter

"The parliament is Changes in the Ministry have good reason to think place. I mean, not that but some of the principals taken in, which will have a general conduct of affairs, the nation; it will only eternal squabble for power the business of this country rupted. These changes the course of this month of Choiseul, and the French Ministry, afford Some think it will occur at this juncture; some peace. My opinion is they neither wish for, nor war with us. Much discontent now which, though it hath a feeble and divided state them, is nothing, I can to attack us alone. Mean out intermission, our few months will put us in a position. It is wise to make

From a third Letter

"We are very much the Ship's Departure; at Press gangs, who are Ships; Protections are no dare appear; and when fear Men cannot be had

The following List was don, on the 30th of D that are to be made in A Time must discover: L Lord of the Treasurer, of the Council, Mr. D of the Exchequer, L Rochford, Secretaries of Lord Privy Seal, Duke John, Duke of Richmond Ireland. Lord Camden Trevor, and Lord Deboral. Sir Charles Saunders miralty. Colonel Barre, Royal Highness the Duke mander in Chief. General of the Ordnance. Sir mander in Chief in Ireland

On Tuesday last, at died of a lingering illness Honourable JOHN SMIT Council for the Province of a Gentleman of a liberal E Abilities, and universal P out Hypocrisy, and religio equally free from Bigotry short, he was possessed of a which go to the making a truly great, generally b lamented.

Captain Souder, from ult. in Lat. 38, 30. Long. Captain Simpson, from out 46 Days, who being he supplied him with what he spoken again on the 24 one of his men overboard; in Lat 37, 30. Long. 69,

of 200 barrels of oil, given him, to bring away the other hands. The other three vessels were carried to St. Domingo, having each 100 barrels of oil on board. These four vessels were all taken in the morning of the 11th of February. The hands brought by Capt. Nixon, were Oliver Price, Pardon Slocum, and Philip Haskins, who left Captain Pease at the Mole.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.

Captain Christopher Whipple, from Cape Nicholas Mole, informs, that he came passenger to Newport in the Brig Industry, Samuel Lawton, master, that on Sunday morning last, about three o'clock, in Lat. 40, Long. 69, lying in a gale of wind, at N. W. with a large sea running, a sloop ran on board the Brig, and carried away her main top mast, main-top sail yard, and all the main chain-plates; the sloop disappeared in four minutes, and by the cries of the people on board, it was thought she went down, as they saw nothing of her when day light appeared.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 1.

It is not yet known whether we are to have War or Peace. Couriers have been repeatedly dispatched from this Court to Madrid, and though no satisfactory answer has been received, the commencing hostilities is deferred, till every Mode of Reconciliation has been practised. A Courier is now on his way from hence to the Court of Spain, who will, in all probability, meet with the same unsatisfactory Treatment with those who went before him.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 2.

The parliament is now adjourned till the 25th. Changes in the Ministry are now talked of, and I have good reason to think some of them will take place. I mean, not that there will be a total change; but some of the principal members of the opposition taken in, which will have no effect upon the general conduct of affairs, and therefore little imports the nation; it will only quiet for a little time, that eternal squabble for power and places, with which the business of this country hath been so long interrupted. These changes will probably take place in the course of this month. The sudden dissolution of Choiseul, and the consequent revolution in the French Ministry, affords much speculation here. Some think it will occasion their breaking with us at this juncture; some that it will dispose them to peace. My opinion still remains unaltered, that they neither wish for, nor are prepared to go to war with us. Much distress, much poverty, and much discontent now prevails in that country; which, though it hath abundant resources, is yet in a feeble and divided state; and as Spain without them, is nothing, I cannot think they will venture to attack us alone. Mean while, we continue without intermission, our preparations, which, in a few months will put us into a very respectable situation. It is wise to make peace sword in hand.

From a third Letter of the same Date.

We are very much engaged in preparing for the Ship's Departure; are much perplexed by the Press gangs, who are continually stripping the Ships; Protections are nothing, so that no Sailors dare appear; and when the Ships are loaded, we fear Men cannot be had for Sea.

The following List was handed about in London, on the 30th of December, of the Changes that are to be made in Administration; but when, Time must discover: Lord Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Temple, President of the Council. Mr. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Shelburne and Lord Rochford, Secretaries of State. Lord Chatham, Lord Privy Seal. Duke of Portland, Chamberlain. Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor. Lord Trevor, and Lord Desborough, Post-masters General. Sir Charles Saunders, First Lord of the Admiralty. Colonel Barre, Secretary at War. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Commander in Chief. General Cholmondeley, Master of the Ordnance. Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief in Ireland.

On Tuesday last, at Five in the Afternoon, died of a lingering illness, at Burlington, the Honourable JOHN SMITH, one of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New Jersey. He was a Gentleman of a liberal Education, strong natural Abilities, and universal Principles; zealous without Hypocrisy, and religious without Affectation; equally free from Bigotry and Enthusiasm. In short, he was possessed of all the Accomplishments which go to the making a Person honourable, and truly great, generally beloved, and universally lamented.

Captain Souder, from Georgia, on the 19th ult. in Lat. 38, 30. Long. 70, spoke a Sloop, Captain Simpson, from Coracoa for New-York, out 46 Days, who being in Want of Provisions, he supplied him with what he could spare; he also spoke him again on the 24th, when he had lost one of his men overboard; and on the 6th Instant, in Lat 37, 30. Long. 69, he spoke a Sloop from

St. Eustatia for Rhode-Island out 52 Days, had some Time before carried away her Mast, and was then under a Jury Mast; was in Want of Provision and Water, the Hands all sick, except the Captain, so that they were scarce able to work the Vessel; but the Wind blowing very hard, with a prodigious high Sea, he could not learn the Master's Name, nor give him any Assistance.

Capt. Callon, from Lisbon, on the 2d of February, in Lat. 25, 35. Long. 36, 47. spoke a Ship from Bristol for South-Carolina, out 19 Days, the Master of which informs him, there was a very hot Press, but no Account of War being declared, when he failed; 22d, in Lat. 28. Long. 55, spoke a Sloop, Captain Gilbert, from New-York for Dominica, 14 Days out, all well; and on the 4th Instant, in Lat. 28, Long. 67, 45, he spoke a Sloop, from Barbados for Rhode-Island, 14 Days out.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

We hear from Poughkeepsie, that on Tuesday the 26th ult. died there, Mrs. Beardsley, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Beardsley; She was the youngest Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Punderfon, Episcopal Minister at Rye, a Lady of uncommon Attainments in Literature, and a most amiable Character. We hear she had lately been delivered of Twins, one of whom is still living.

A Gentleman at Santa-Croix, writes his Friend here, that there has been lately discovered on that Island a Gold Mine, the richest in Appearance ever known; it is not difficult to work, and has yielded from 5 to 10 per Cent. which is thought immense. A Party of Soldiers have taken Possession of the Gentleman's Plantation where the Mine was found, all Gold Mines being the King's Property.

Capt. Cunningham, in 32 Days from St. Augustine, acquaints us, That the Bar at the Entrance of that Harbour, has lately shifted so much as to prevent any Vessel from getting out; Capt. Lamb, in a Sloop of this Port, being detained in that Place for many Weeks before Capt. Cunningham failed, and could not find a Channel to get out, tho' he tried several Times for that Purpose.

Wednesday the 27th of March, his Majesty's Schooner the Saltana, Capt Inglis, arrived here from Rhode-Island.

Custom House, New York. Inward Entries.

Sloop Pennsylvania Farmer, W. Gibbons, St. Croix; Sally, J. Pell, ditto. New York. L. Scatton, Coracoa; Bold Henry Brasher, J. Giles, South-Carolina; Brig Johnson, M. White, ditto; Liberty, R. Rogers, ditto. Schooner Leviathan, H. Darling, Whaling Voyage; Sloop Nancy, W. Frost, Newfoundland; Chance, G. Robinson, Pensacola; Sally, J. Hunt, ditto; Betsy and Lydia, W. Rogers, St. Augustine.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Joseph, T. Moore, Tortola; Charming Patty, S. Weeks, Madeira. Ship Lady Gage, S. Kemble, London; Beulah, J. Henderson, ditto; Rising Sun, A. Helms, St. Augustine. Snow Piggy, R. Dunlap, Quebec. Schooner Leviathan, H. Darling, Whaling Voyage; Sloop Nancy, W. Frost, Newfoundland; Chance, G. Robinson, Pensacola; Sally, J. Hunt, ditto; Betsy and Lydia, W. Rogers, St. Augustine.

CLEARED.

Sloop Richmond, A. Lawrence, Coracoa; Good Intent, R. Campbell, ditto; Benham W. Smart, Philadelphia; Betsy, W. Lightbourn, St. Croix; Polly, J. McFarlane, ditto; Catherine and Mary, W. Nixon, St. Eustatia; Harlequin, E. Lewis, North Carolina; St. Andrew, J. Bonner, St. Augustine; Betsy and Lydia, W. Rogers, ditto. Schooner Goodwin, H. Rikers, ditto. Ship Rising Sun, A. Helms, ditto. Brig Bristol Packet, St. Christopher's; Sloop Polly, T. Cunningham, ditto. Ship Prince George, P. Stanton, Jamaica and the Bay of Honduras.

By the particular DESIRE of several LADIES of DISTINCTION, In this Place; will be performed, on Wednesday Evening the 17th Instant, At BOLTON'S TAVERN.

A CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC. For the Benefit of a respectable but distressed Family of ORPHANS.

The Performance to begin at 7 precisely. Tickets to be had at Mr. Rivington's, at Mr. Gaine's, and at Mr. Bolton's, Price 8s.

'Tis hoped that so charitable a Design will meet with the Countenance of every Person of Sensibility and Benevolence.

THESE are to give notice that we the subscribers in Monmouth County, East New-Jersey; intend to petition the next General-Assembly of said Province, to have the bridge (over Coxsack creek at Richard Brown's mill) supported by a public charge.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

ISAAC ROGERS.

RICHARD BROWNE.

MARINE SOCIETY.

ON Monday Evening, the 8th Instant, at the House of Capt. Thomas Doran, will be held a quarterly Meeting of The Marine Society of the City of New-York, in the Province of New-York, in America; of which the Members, and those who incline to become such, are desired to take Notice.

By Order of the President. ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

INOCULATION,

[Under no specious Title.]

Notwithstanding any reports to the contrary; Doctor Rogers begs leave to acquaint the public, that he still continues the practice of inoculation at his hospital near Norwalk with amazing success, having inoculated upwards of a thousand without the loss of one single patient. He is very confident that the more sensible part of mankind cannot, and hopes that others will not be amused with Suttonian pretences, when it is a well known fact that inoculation is not, nor ever was so much practised either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; nor with a degree of success to be compared with that which has attended the practice in North-America. Doctor Rogers makes use of much less Mercury than is commonly admitted, having found by experience that with the help of some other medicine, the constitution is thereby much less exposed to be injured. He has inoculated upwards of three hundred patients within the term of three months, and has had a hundred and fifty under his care at one time. Wherefore although the New-Englanders may thank Mr. Latham for his particular concern for them; yet they may perhaps think that they may possibly do without his immediate services. Doctor Rogers is much obliged to the public for the custom he has already been favoured with, and hopes for the continuance of their favours of the like kind, as he still stands ready to serve them.

Dated at Norwalk, the 20th day of March, 1772.

To be LET, Either one half or the whole of A Handsome well built house, most beautifully situated on Long Island, opposite to and in full view of the city of New-York. The house is two stories high and has four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, (except that two of the rooms above are at present in one large room, not yet partitioned off,) with a good kitchen and cellar, convenient rooms for servants, and a good stable sufficient for a dozen horses. The house may be taken either with or without a good pasture adjoining, and a large garden plot of ground of two or three acres, inclosed in a handsome pale fence. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CORNELL.

To be SOLD.

TWO tracts of land in Middletown, Monmouth County, East New-Jersey, one of which, adjoining to a good creek, contains, of upland and meadows, 250 acres, 16 of which are cleared, whereon is a good young orchard, a good dwelling house, convenient to an excellent spring of water, and plenty of fish, clams and oysters. The rest of the tract is woodland, containing great quantities of cord and cole wood, and very good maple fit for turners, all handy to be got; and there is a very good range for cattle.

The other tract, lying on the high way that leads from Middletown to Mount Pleasant, contains 156 acres, 10 of which are cleared, whereon there is a dwelling house well situated for a merchant or tradesman, being about two short miles from a landing, and a mile from a grist-mill. All the rest of the tract is timber land. Whoever inclines to purchase either, or both the said tracts or plantations, may apply to the subscriber living near them, who will give a good title for the same.

DANIEL HENDRICKSON.

On Tuesday the 9th of April,

WILL be sold at public Auction, at WILLIAM KELLY's house in Wall-Street, a variety of elegant household furniture; amongst which are a quantity of genteel Plate, oval pier glasses, Girondoles, &c. &c.

There will be sold likewise at said Auction, a fine

Stop hand ORGAN,

With three spiral barrels, playing 30 tunes. An inventory may be seen at Mr. M'Davitt's vendue store.

To be SOLD.

By PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the 2nd day of April inst. at the house and farm of the late BARNABY BYRN, deceased, near Jamaica, Long-Island.

THE said Barnaby Byrn's household furniture of different kinds, with a great variety of fashionable plate, some horses, cows, waggons, and a quantity of farming utensils, two Negro men and one Negro woman with a young child, the Negro men and woman are three remarkable good servants, fit for either city or country service and can be well recommended. On the same day will be sold, the said farm, containing about forty three acres of good arable and mowing ground, whereon is an excellent dwelling-house, barn, stable, chaise house, cyder house, cyder mill, two bearing orchards and a good garden. To be also sold with said farm, eleven acres of wood land lying at Springfield, within three miles and an half of said town of Jamaica, and seven acres of salt meadow, situate at Jamaica, south about three miles distant from said town. Any person inclining to purchase said farm and lands, may before the day of sale be more particularly informed, By William Bayard, Esq; or Terence Kern, Attorney at Law in Stone-Street (acting executors of the said Barnaby Byrn) who will give an indisputable title to the purchaser of said farm and lands.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE.

On the premises, at Kitt's-Kill, whereon the widow Elizabeth Lynett, now lives.

ALL the stock, cattle, utensils, negroes,

on the said farm, on Monday the 20th of April inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, and the sale continue till all is sold. And all those who have any demands on the estate of Thomas Lynett, Esq; deceased, are desired to send their accounts to his widow, or to Joseph Grefwold, executor, in New-York, and all those that are indebted or any person or persons having any books, papers, or writings of any kind whatsoever, belonging to the said estate, are desired to deliver them up, and settle the same before the first day of June next, otherwise they will be put in the hands of an Attorney.

N. B. The said Joseph Grefwold has to sell or lett on very reasonable terms, sundry small farms near the North River, and a commodious dwelling-house in Pearl-Street. and one near the barracks. To be let, also, several fine tracts of land not improved, or to be sold on very easy terms.

POETS' CORNER.

The BEGGAR.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man!
 Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
 Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.
 These latter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
 These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
 And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
 Has been the channel to a stream of tears.
 Ten haire erected, on the rising ground,
 With tempting aspect, drew me from my road,
 For plenty there a residence has found,
 And grandeur a magnificent abode.
 (Hard is the fate of the infirm, and poor!)
 Here craving for a morsel of their bread,
 A pamp'ring mental force'd me from the door,
 To seek a shelter in an humble shed.
 Oh! take me to your hospitable dome,
 Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
 Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
 For I am poor, and miserably old.
 Should I reveal the source of every grief,
 If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
 Your hands would not withhold the kind relief,
 And tears of pity could not be repress'd.
 Heaven sends misfortunes; why should we repine?
 'Tis Heaven has brought me to the state you see;
 And your condition may be soon like mine,
 The child of sorrow and of misery.
 A little farm was my paternal lot,
 Then like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn;
 But ah! Oppression forc'd me from my cot,
 My cattle dy'd, and blighted was my corn.
 My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
 Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
 Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
 And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.
 My tender wife, sweet fosterer of my care!
 Struck with sad anguish at the sad decree,
 Fell, lingering fell, a victim to despair,
 And left the world to wretchedness and me.
 Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!
 Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
 Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store.

TO BE SOLD.

At William Neilson's

Store in Great Dock-Street,

IRISH BUTTER,

IN Crock and firkins, fresh and good, just imported by the brig Free-Mason, Capt. Semple, from Newry; also a few hds. of choice Liverpool ale, at ras. dos. with an assortment of nails, glass, steel, powder, shot, pipes, pewter, and other dry goods as usual. 73 74

To be SOLD.

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's Wharf,

CHOICE good Madeira wine in pipes

C and quarter casks; a quantity of best West-India rum, fresh Raisins in bags, chocolate, coffee, tea, nutmegs, sugar, gin in quarter casks, saffron, &c. He also continues in the flour business as usual. 73 78

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and sold by ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market;

WHITE lead, Spanish brown,

W spruce yellow and verdigris ground in oil, in lump, and powder ditto. 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 16 by 12, and 18 by 14; crown glass, painting brushes, whitening, blacking, Prussian blue, vermilion, red lead; superfine and second cloth of a variety of colours, Wilton's; German serge, hunters cloth, yard wide and forest cloth; Bath coating of a variety of colours; fustian, thick-set, 3, 4 and 5 thread breeches patterns of different colours, black and gray men's hose, serge denim, black fustinet, black and flower'd russet, green and blue ditto; green, brown black and blue sagathay, durants, rattinet, shalloons, sewing silk, twist and buttons; black and blue lasting, black and green plush, bombaceen and crape, hat band crape, furniture check, cotton and linen check ditto, bed bunts, green and brown serge, white and scarlet flannel, boys and mens felt and castor hats, 8 and 9-4 green rugs; 7, 8, 9 and 10-4 rose blankets, Manchester velvet, nankeens, &c.

Also has to sell, choice old Madeira wine, Teneriffe, and Lisbon do. sweet wine, claret, Geneva, brandy, old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, muscovado and loaf sugar, alspice, cinnamon, mace, best velvet corks, &c. 73 76

Also to pipes, Madeira wine, which will be sold very cheap.

At the Grammar School, New

Bridge, Hackensack, Youth are instructed in the Latin and Greek Classics,

By FRANCIS BARBER.

Also in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra; Surveying and other useful Branches of the Mathematics, by JAMES CONN, Writing-Master. 73 76

SAMUEL LOUDON is to move

the first Day of May, to the new House, opposite where he now lives; where he intends to keep Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Ship Chandlery, as usual. 73 76

Samuel Broome, and Co.

Have just imported in the *America*, Captain Hervey, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London, the following GOODS, which are now SELLING on reasonable Terms at their STORE in New-York, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS,

Forrest, ditto.
 Hunters, ditto.
 Ratteens,
 Half-thicks,
 Plains,
 Stripe Linseys,
 White and yellow Flannel,
 Green and spotted Rugs,
 Black, blue, and red ditto,
 Coloured Manchester Velvets,
 Black Lappings,
 Breeches Pieces,
 Check Linen Handkerchiefs,
 Printed, blue, and red ditto,
 Silk and Linen, ditto,
 Spotted Bandannoes,
 Striped Damascus,
 Striped Linen, ditto,
 Tammies and durants,
 Check and striped Camblets,
 Worsted Lintings,
 Sagathies,
 Ribbons, a large Assortment,
 Irish Linens, from 2s. to 6s. and 6d. per yard.

Dowls,
 Quadruple Silicias,
 Tandem ditto,
 Dutch and Engli Oanabrig Cambricks,
 7-8, 5-4, and 6-4 flower'd Lawns,
 Striped and flower'd bordered Kentish Handkerchiefs,
 Black and white plain and flower'd Cargut,
 White flower'd Silk Gauze,
 Black and white Parisnet,
 Sewing Silks,
 Quality and Shoe Binding,
 Silk Ferris,
 Scotch Thread,
 Stitching, ditto,
 Shirt Buttons,
 Dark and light Calicoes and Chintzes,
 Women's and Childrens Fans,
 Black and white Lace,
 Black and white Hat Trimmings,
 White and brown 9-8 Irish Sheetings,
 Russia, ditto,
 Raven's Duck,
 Lines and Torfels,
 Sprig Pretties,
 Blue and white and red and white Lace,
 3-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4, Diaper,
 Clouting, ditto,
 Furniture Check,
 Bed Bunts,
 Mens black and coloured Worsted Hose,
 Shalloons,
 Black Bombaceen,
 Black and coloured silk Crapes,
 Silveretts and Missionsetts,
 Muffs and Tippets,
 Womens Satin and Persian Hatts,
 Coloured India Taffety,
 Crewels of all Colours,
 Marking Canvas,
 Duch Lace,
 Chip Hatts,
 Russia Duck,
 Sealing Wax and Wafers,
 Writing Paper,
 Bonnet, do.
 Mock Garnets,
 Wax Necklaces,
 Fisher's Young Man's Companion,
 Entick's Dictionary,
 Looking Glasses,
 Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basins,
 Needles, common and White Chapel,
 Knives and Forks,
 Carving ditto,
 Cuttau and Penknives,
 Taylors Shears,
 Scissars,
 Carpenters Hammers,

Shoemakers ditto,
 Lathing ditto, Bellowies,
 Double Worm Gimblets,
 Spike ditto,
 Tap-bores,
 Compasses,
 Brads and Iron Candlesticks,
 H. and H.L. Hinges,
 Table ditto,
 Butt ditto;—Brads ditto
 Shoe Punches,
 Shoe Placers and Nippers,
 Shoe Knives,
 Thumb Latches,
 Awl Blades and Hatts,
 Shoe Tacks,
 Double and single Spring Chest Locks,
 Cupboard ditto,
 Pad ditto,
 Stock ditto,
 Plain Irons,
 Broad and narrow Chisels,
 Hand Saws,
 Taylors Thimbles,
 Womens steel and metal ditto
 A great variety of Snuff boxes,
 Iron and Brads Harps,
 Horic-whips,
 Iron Serews,
 A large Assortment of hand-some Shoe and Knee Buckles,
 Brads Cocks with or without Keys,
 Brads and Steel Snuffers,
 Snaffle Bridle Bits,
 Ditto Brides,
 Brads Chair Nails,
 Brads Handles & Escutcheons,
 Brads Knobs,
 Warming Pans,
 Temple and common Spectacles,
 Wool Cards,
 Files and Raps,
 Razors,
 Fish-hooks,
 Pewter Table & Tea Spoons,
 Girth Buckles,
 White Setts,
 Tuff Nails,
 Staple Nails, plain and silver'd,
 Men's and Women's Stirrup Irons,
 Saddle Cloth,
 Webbing,
 Iron Shovels and Spades,
 Knitting Pins,
 Gilt Buttons,
 Brads and Gilt Sleeve Buttons,
 Half Inch, three quarter Inch, one Inch, one and a quarter Inch, and one half Inch Augers,
 Curry Combs,
 Chopping Knives,
 Curtain Rings,
 Key ditto,
 Marking Irons,
 Knives and Forks,
 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Window Glass,
 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 14d. and 16d. Nails,
 Quart, 3 Pint, and a Quart Bottles,
 Ware's best Scotch Snuff,
 Bristol Pipes,
 Men and Boys Felt Hatts,
 Steel,
 Lead,
 Shot,
 Sheep Shears,
 Brass Pepper Boxes,
 Paper and Horn Ink-pots,
 Blank Books,
 Buckle Brushes,
 Boxes Tin,
 Corks,
 Dolls,
 Plumes,
 Aigretts, &c. &c. &c. 63 68

To be LET, from the 1st of MAY next,

A House and Lot at the upper

End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort, at present occupied by Dr. Miller of the 6th Regiment. The House has 4 good Rooms with Fire Places, and a exceeding good dry Cellars; the Yard is large and has room for a Garden or Grass Plot; For further Particulars inquire of ANN HAMERSLEY. (73 78)

To all Persons interested in the Tract or Parcel of Land last herein mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent bearing date the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, did give, grant, ratify and confirm, to Adolph Phillippe, all that certain tract of land in Dutchess County, situate, lying and being in the Highlands, on the east side of Hudson's River; beginning at a certain red cedar tree, marked on the north side of the Hill, commonly called Anthony's Nose, which is likewise the north bounds of Col. Stephanus Cortlandt's land, or his Manor of Cortland; and from thence bounded by the said Hudson's River, as the said river runs northerly, until it comes to the Creek, River, or run of water commonly called and known by the name of the Great Fifth Kill, to the northward, and about the said Highlands, which is likewise the southward bounds of another tract of land belonging to the said Col. Stephanus Cortlandt and company, and so easterly along the said Col. Cortlandt's line, and the fourth bounds of Col. Henry Beekman, until it comes twenty miles, or unto the division or partition line between our colony of Connecticut, and our said province; and easterly by the said division line, being bounded northerly and southerly by the east and west lines unto the said division line between our said colony of Connecticut, and this our province aforesaid; the whole being bounded westward by the said Hudson's River; northward by the lands of Col. Cortlandt, and company, and the lands of Col. Beekman; and eastward by the partition line between our colony of Connecticut, and this our province; and southerly by the Manor of Cortlandt, to the lands of said Col. Cortlandt, including therein a certain island called Pollepel Island. And whereas also, the said tract of land was afterwards divided and laid into lots, by the proprietors thereof; one of which said lots being lot number six, is bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a heap of stones and a walnut bush mark'd P P on the east side, and M P on the west side, in the line of the Manor of Cortlandt, being the south east corner of the lot number five; then north ten degrees east, nine hundred and sixty chains, to a heap of stones by a Spanish oak, mark'd M on the west, and P on the east side, on the north end of a high mountain, being the north corner of lot number five; then north eighty seven degrees east, two hundred and thirty nine chains, to a heap of stones, and white oak tree mark'd P R, on the west side of a mountain, twenty chains east from John Campbell's, which is the north west corner of lot number seven; then south ten degrees west, nine hundred and seventy seven chains, to a hemlock bush, mark'd P R, the south side the east branch of Croton River, in the line of the Manor of Cortlandt, at the fourth west corner of lot number nine; then west along the line of the Manor of Cortlandt, two hundred and thirty six chains, to the beginning; containing twenty two thousand six hundred and thirty three acres; of which said lot no parcel of land, part of the tract so patented and divided as above mentioned, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, passed the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1768, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" and also by virtue of another act of the governor, council and general assembly of the said colony, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" and also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;" passed the 31st December, 1768. I do hereby give notice, that Beverly Robinson, and Moss Kent, of Dutchess county aforesaid, Esqrs. and Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, in Connecticut, Esqrs. not interested in the said tract of land, lot number six, being parcel of the first above mentioned tract of land granted as aforesaid by letters patent, are appointed commissioners to make partition of the said parcel of land lot number six; and that they the said commissioners will meet on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, at the dwelling-house of John Swin, innholder, at Peck's-Kill, to proceed to the partition of the said land; and all persons interested in the said premises, are hereby required to attend then and there for that purpose, either by themselves or their attorneys. Given under my hand the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1771.

ADOLPH PHILIPPE.

ATWOOD'S MEDICINAL STORE,

Near the Centies market, is fresh supplied by the BEULAH, with an Assortment of Drugs and Medicines: Several of the most approved Patented Medicines from their Original Warehouses.

SUCH AS

HILL'S Tincture of

Valerian,

Pectoral Balm of Honey,

Boerhaave's Balm,

Turlington's Balm,

Lazenges of L'Ouette for

the Hooping Cough, &c.

Chafe's Pills for Consumptions,

Lockyer's Pills for the Scurvy, &c.

Hooper's Female Pills,

Anderson's Scotch Pills,

Jesuits Drops,

Daffy's, and Bostock's Elixir,

Squires's Elixir, British Oil,

Essence of Balm of Gilead

for Seminal weakness, &c.

Rhubarb of excellent Quality, and very cheap.

At the above Store, Family and other Prescriptions, Country and Ship Orders, are made up and executed with Fidelity and Dispatch. 73 76

ALSO

ANCHOVIES, Capers

Flour of Mustard,

Salt Petre, Bay Salt,

Sage, Hartshorn,

Linglath, Salop,

Vermicelli, Pearl Barley,

Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs,

Cloves, Pepper,

PERFUMERY.

Essence of Lemons,

Burgamot, Moxh,

Ambergiste,

Oil of Lavender,

Rosemary, &c.

Surgeons Pocket Instruments,

Lancets, Trocars, Scissars,

Teeth Instruments, &c.

of excellent Quality, and very cheap.

At the above Store, Family and other Prescriptions, Country and Ship Orders, are made up and executed with Fidelity and Dispatch. 73 76

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

New-York

To the P R I

S I R,

A mostlerly Performance in London, entitled *An English CONSTITUTION*, to be the best calculated yet appeared, to give a striking View of the Excellence of the English Constitution, and to alarm the Encroachments made upon it, by arbitrary Power, and to give it its Existence, and a dom along with it. By Fate, that without having avert the Danger ready to fall upon us; Subject, and have not tection, the best written disgusting, almost, as Reason, because not only attentive Content Adion. However if it nearly concerns us Duty to attend to it. ple are in a very danger to attend to the necessity, their Cause is de most desperate. If our by our not thinking al Excuse for our Neglect that very Neglect bring Temper of Mind in Thing design'd and ho to their Country and to who in Prosecution of ranny, have for some Y bouring to Enslave the Constitution. They have every possible Discour Inquiry in the People, they have appointed public Affairs; Intimate competent Judges, ha themselves with such M their Comprehension, Actions of their Sup should pretend that supported him, were i ther or not he perform'd and had no Business him to Account! My dear Countrymen! Is deluded out of one of sings God has bestow'd —by such ridiculous p you are, it is plain that Sense of, nor Gratitude have enjoy'd, and for that gave it may permit

The ingenious Author times his Remarks on the the troublesome Times of C tion; and from thence to t And after some animated AG, and on taxing the Ne as follows.

THE second Law I was the Septennial First, which has confirmed duced at the Revolution. removed the constitutional man's boasted Right of Money for the Service of t new House of Commons wanted a new Supply, by a Septennial House of Co the People. This was a Bond of Obligation betw People; since the King wa his People to give their M of Commons could take Consent. It was creating, mons, a Dependence upon Continuance, and not u Election. It was destroyin tween the Commons and t been the Support of the Ages; and robbing the P for all their Grievances; ducing the Government to der Charles the Second; f the People was the same, deprived of their annual elect rogative of Charles the Seco George the First.

There is another Matter Consideration; in respect which upon the Principles could not subsist, and hath Evils than I shall here enu may affect; that they have to live or fix hundred rich

New-York, March, 22d, 1771.
To the PRINTER,

S I R,

A miltary Performance has lately been publish'd in London, entitled *An Historical Essay on the English CONSTITUTION*, which is thought to be the best calculated of any thing that has yet appeared, to give the Reader a clear distinct and striking View of the Nature, Principles and Excellence of the English Constitution, and the alarming Encroachments that have of late been made upon it, by arbitrary power, which if not immediately check'd, must inevitable put an end to its Existence, and all our Pretensions to Freedom along with it. But such is our unhappy Fate, that without having done any Thing to avert the Danger that threatens, and is just ready to fall upon us, we are grown tired of the Subject, and have not Patience to read with Attention, the best written Pieces upon it; it is as disgusting, almost, as Religion, and for the very same Reason, because it is necessary, and requires not only attentive Consideration, but correspondent Action. However disagreeable the Subject if it nearly concerns us, it is our Business and Duty to attend to it. When any Persons or People are in a very dangerous Situation, and refuse to attend to the necessary Means of their Preservation, their Case is deplorable indeed! It is almost desperate. If our Ruin could be prevented by our not thinking about it—It would be an Excuse for our Neglect, but on the contrary, that very Neglect brings it on the faster. Such a Temper of Mind in the People, is the very Thing design'd and hoped for, by those Traitors to their Country and to the Rights of Mankind, who in Prosecution of a Plan of Universal Tyranny, have for some Years been assiduously labouring to Enslave them, and destroy the English Constitution. They have industriously thrown every possible Discouragement upon a Spirit of Inquiry in the People, into the Conduct of those they have appointed to the Administration of public Affairs; intimating, that they being incompetent Judges, have no Business to concern themselves with such Matters, which are above their Comprehension, nor to scrutinize the Actions of their Superiors. As if a Steward should pretend that those who appointed and supported him, were incompetent Judges whether or not he perform'd the Duties of his Office, and had no Business with it, or Right to call him to Account!

My dear Countrymen! Is it possible you should be deluded out of one of the most valuable Blessings God has bestow'd upon you, your Liberty—by such ridiculous pretensions as these?—If you are, it is plain that you never had a proper Sense of, nor Gratitude for the Blessing you have enjoy'd, and for that Reason, perhaps he that gave it may permit it to be taken from you.

The ingenious Author of the above Essay, continues his Remarks on the English Government, from the troublesome Times of Charles I. to the Revolution; and from thence to the Reign of George II. And after some animated Reflections on the same Act, and on taxing the Necessaries of Life, proceeds as follows.

THE second Law I proposed to enlarge upon was the Septennial Law of George the First, which has confirmed the Aristocracy introduced at the Revolution. Besides this Law hath removed the constitutional Ground of the Englishman's boasted Right of disposing of his own Money for the Service of the State, by electing a new House of Commons every Time the King wanted a new Supply, by vesting that Power in a Septennial House of Commons, independent of the People. This was destroying that mutual Bond of Obligation between the King and his People, since the King was no longer obliged to his People to give their Money, while the House of Commons could take it away without their Consent. It was creating, in the House of Commons, a Dependence upon the King for their Continuance, and not upon the People for Election. It was destroying that Confidence between the Commons and the People, which had been the Support of the Constitution for many Ages; and robbing the People of their Remedy for all their Grievances; It was, in Effect, reducing the Government to the same State, as under Charles the Second; for the Injury done to the People was the same, whether they were deprived of their annual elective Rights by the Prerogative of Charles the Second; or by an Act of George the First.

There is another Matter that offers itself to our Consideration; in respect to these two Laws, which upon the Principles of our Constitution could not subsist, and hath been productive of more Evils than I shall here enumerate. However, we may assert; that they have given an Opportunity to five or six hundred rich and powerful Men,

during the Space of seven Years, to display every Passion that can distress a Common-wealth, and make the People miserable; as Avarice, Pride, Malice, Envy, and a love of Power, which always will subvert established Bodies in Government so long as Men are Men.

And while Places, Pensions, Contracts, and other Emoluments, from the publick Treasury, are attainable by Members of the House of Commons, they will be in Danger of putting all those Passions in Motion, and of propagating perpetual Mischief. A Combination of these Motives actuating the Conduct of rich and powerful Parties and Factions, formed and united together for their private Interest, may obstruct the Wheels of Government to such a Degree, as to throw the whole Nation into Confusion, in order to force themselves into Offices of Profit, Trust and Power, in the Administration. By this Means, the executive and legislative Authority, which our Constitution hath so carefully divided, may be confounded together, by being in the Hands of the same Men. Under this Circumstance the People of England would be reduced to the same Condition as the Fish in the Sea, where the greater are continually devouring the less.

Sir Robert Walpole was the great Father of Corruption; he contaminated the whole Nation with a venal Spirit, and made the Generality of our Boroughs rotten to the Heart. The guilty Numbers now give Countenance to the Act, and boldly open their Hands to the Bribe, and think themselves no longer infamous. Hence Perjury, Bribery, and Corruption, are diffused through the whole Body of the Nation, by the same Channels that contain the elective Power of the People, who now no longer return, to the great Council of the Nation, the wise, the just, and the honest Man, but any Man that can bribe the highest. Let us then return to the Principles of our Constitution; for, most undoubtedly, free and unrestrained annual Elections, are the grand and sovereign Remedy for such a Malady, as they would at once put an End to all Buyers, and consequently to all Sellers: But so long as these two Laws remain unrepealed, it will not be in the Power of the best and wisest King that ever lived, to govern this Kingdom with Peace to himself, and Satisfaction to his People.

There is not a more dangerous Doctrine can be adopted in our State, than to admit, that the legislative Authority hath any Right to alter the first Principles of our Constitution by Acts of Parliament. Upon this Foundation, they may mould it into what Shape they please; and, in the End, may make us Slaves by Law. The House of Commons are, constitutionally, a Body of Men merely passive, with regard to their Creation, Duration, and Dissolution; and therefore have, by no Means, any Consent to give to their own Duration, even for an Hour. Neither did they ever pretend to such a Power, through the whole Course of our History, before the rebel House of Commons, in the Reign of Charles the First, who taught future Adventurers the Way to destroy the Constitution, and make Slaves of the People.

I shall therefore not hesitate to date the Decline of our Constitution from the Revolution, because the Principles of the Rebel-parliament of restraining the Exercise of the elective Power of the People, by Acts of Parliament, were adopted into the Constitution at that very critical Period of our History. Hitherto it had only the Prerogative of the Crown to struggle with (saving the single Instance of the Rebel-parliament abovementioned,) but at the Revolution which brought William the Third to the Crown of England, he, and his Parliament, began the Practice of restraining the elective Power of the People, by the legislative Authority. A Power that might become ten thousand Times more dangerous to the elective Rights of the People, than the Crown could ever possibly be. For when ever the active Parts of a Government, founded upon the common Rights of Mankind, shall usurp a Power to restrain or destroy those Rights, from whence they derive their Authority, that State is not far from Destruction.

Thus the primary Law of our Constitution, the first Principle upon which it was founded, which had stood the Test of Twelve Hundred Years, and been the Admiration of many Ages, was now reduced to the common Level of a Nuisance, to be corrected by Acts of Parliament. What had the free Spirit of our Constitution done to deserve this severe Correction? Had it too well defended the Rights and Privileges of the English People? Had it too well defended the Persons and Property of the Subject? Had it too well confined the Expence of Government to the Necessities of the State? Had it too well prevented the public Money from being misapplied, embezzled, and given away in useless Places, Bribes, Pensions, and ex-

travagant Contracts, that it was now to fall a Sacrifice to this political, aristocratical Law?

To deduce our Rights from the Principles of Equity, Justice, and the Constitution, is very well; but Equity and Justice are no Defence against Power. You must take your Constitutional Rights under your own Protection, and that quickly too, or they will be lost for ever. Protect and defend them, as the Apple of your Eye, from Danger, or, as you would your Wives and Children, from Destruction; and never desist from using every Remedy till you have established them upon a Foundation never more to be shaken, either by Prerogative, or Acts of Parliament.

I shall beg Leave to conclude this Part of my Subject, by offering a few Observations upon the Principles and Power of Acts of Parliament, respecting their restraining and destroying the annual elective Power of the People. First, it appears, from what has been said, that this annual elective Power, the first Principle of the Constitution, is a Right of Inheritance, which was brought into England by our Saxon Forefathers at the first Establishment of the Saxon Mode of Government in this Island, and which the People hold by the ancient common Law of the Land; and which they had enjoyed, from Generation to Generation, for Twelve hundred Years, before the Reign of William the Third; and therefore this elective Power of the People may be truly called their constitutional Right of Inheritance; an Inheritance that can no more be taken from them, or restrained, justly, than any Estate in Land can be taken from the right owner.

Justice is an essential Attribute of Law. Were the Kings, Lords, and Commons, to make an Act of Parliament to take away my Estate, it would only be an Act of Power, for it would want that essential Attribute to make it an Act of Law. The Injustice done me would vitiate the Act to such a Degree as to make it void in itself. And therefore all Acts of Parliament that diminish the elective Power of the People must be Acts of Power, and not Acts of Law; because they take away from the People of England an Inheritance more valuable than the greatest Estate; an Inheritance that comprehends the Dignity, Welfare and Happiness of all the People in the British Empire.

I take it for granted, that the House of Commons would not admit, that the King, or the King and Lords, have any Right to restrain or destroy the elective Power of the People, and govern without them. Who then can do it? Surely no Man will say, that the People either can or would delegate, to their Deputies, a Power of destroying or restraining that elective Right which is the Foundation of their Liberty. If the House of Commons be vested with a Power to consent to such a Law, then our Constitution hath established a Power to destroy itself, and made the Rights of the Elector depend upon the Will of the Electee, which is an Absurdity too ridiculous to mention.

Our legislative Authority is, by its own Nature, confined to act within the Line of the Constitution, and not to break through it; because the House of Commons is only vested with a Trust, by the People, to the End they may protect and defend them in their Rights and Privileges and therefore it is a Contradiction in Terms to say, they have a Right to consent to a Law that may restrain or destroy them. I think it is as plain as any Proposition in Euclid, that the House of Commons could not consent to such a Law without a notorious Violation of the Trust reposed in them. If our legislative Authority be not bound by this constitutional Rule, we have been in a Dream from the Foundation of its Establishment: And if this be the Case, why do we talk of our Constitution in general, or of our Constitutional Rights, Privileges, and Franchises in particular? They are mere Sounds without Sense, and Words without Meaning.

Upon this Principle our Constitution may be one Thing to-day, and another Thing To-morrow: It is this, or that, or any Thing that our legislative Authority, for the Time being, shall think proper to make it. If so, they might some time or other make a Law to continue themselves for Life, and enact, that no Man shall be an Elector for a Member of the House of Commons that is not possessed of an Estate, in Land, equal to that required for a Qualification of one of their own Members; by which Means they would elect one another, and then the Aristocracy would completely throw off all Disguise. This seems to be the Point to which our Constitution is verging; and, without great Care, in all Probability, it will die of an Act of Parliament at last.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,

to the Proprietors of Lands in this Province, who are in Arrear to his Majesty for Quit Rents, that unless such Arrears are paid off before the first Day of May next, the necessary Steps will be then taken for the Recovery of the same, as the Law directs, without any further Notice.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.
Receiver General's Office,
New-York, 18th Feb. 1771.

LONDON NAILS sorted, by the
Cask or less Quantity, just arrived in the Beulah,
Henderson from London, and to be sold at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's

Near the Albany Pier.

As also an Assortment of **LOOKING GLASSES**, suitable for the Country, very reasonable, &c. &c. 73 76

JOHN VAN CORTLANDT,

HAS for Sale, at his Store and
Sugar House in Broad-Way, Deer Skins in the Hair
and Indian dress, inspected Virginia Tobacco, and New-
York distilled Rum, by the Hoghead; all Kinds of refined
Loaf Sugar, Sugar Candy, and brown clarified Sugars, by
the Cask. 73 76

Just imported in the Beulah, Capt. Henderson, from London,
and the last Vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold
by **SAMUEL HAKE**, at his Store the lower End of
Wall-Street.

A Large assortment of

superfine, middling and

coarse broad-cloths;

Forest ditto, German serges,

Devonshire kerseys, hunters,

Pains, ratteens, fines,

Fine Bath and common coat-

ing,

Striped blankets,

Rose ditto,

Genoa and Manchester vel-

vet,

Womens ditto,

Black lastings,

Hair and worsted plush,

Fustians, jeans, jennets,

Sattinets, thickets,

Herring bone,

Rattinets, shallons, du-

ants,

Tammies, calimancoes,

Cambetts, Venetian chords,

Silk Damascus,

Do. Loretto's & Brunswicks,

Linen and cotton checks,

Furniture ditto,

French and Turkey stripes,

3-4 linen ditto,

Warp'd Holland,

Quilts, counterpains,

Figured dimity, drawboys,

Chintzes, calicoes,

Cottons, printed linen,

Chintz furniture,

Copper plate cotton ditto,

Silk, cotton, thread and

worsted hofe,

Silk mitts,

Superfine silk waistcoat pat-

terns,

Black and cloth coloured

breeches ditto,

Brocades, lutefrings,

Ducapes, farcenett

Black and white peeling fat-

tin,

Rich figured black and co-

loured fattins,

Figured and plain mode,

Muffs and tippets,

Fans, umbrellas,

French and English wax

necklaces,

Pearl ditto,

Cambricks, lawns,

Book muslin,

Plain and striped ditto,

Bandanoes,

Spitalfield silk handker-

chiefs,

Printed and check linen do.

Kenting ditto,

Marking canvas,

Ticking, bedbuns,

Irish and Russia sheeting,

Russia drillings,

Irish lings, dowlas,

Gariz, tandems, nankeens,

Brown holland,

Damask & diaper table cloths,

Napkinning damask,

73 76

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof.

Price 1s. The celebrated Poem, entitled,

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

By **DOCT. GOLDSMITH.**

This excellent little piece, equally pleasing and instructive,

is calculated to show, bewail, and if possible prevent the

fatal effects of national luxury: It abounds with descrip-

tions lively and affecting, with sentiments just and important,

the language is beautiful and pathetic, and seems to be the

genuine overflowings of a benevolent heart. The great de-

mand for this little performance in London, is an unquesti-

onable proof of its merit and the general approbation it has

obtained; for tho' it but lately made its first appearance,

five editions were soon after sold off at 2s. sterling each book.

JOHN AMIEL,

Has just imported in the Ship Beulah, from London, and

for sale at his store in Smith-Street.

NEW currents

Turkey figs

Nutmegs

Cloves

Mace

Cinnamon

Pepper

Durham Mustard

Has likewise the best Teas, Sugars, Coffee and Chocolate

with a great Variety of other Articles in the Grocery way.

Madeira, } Wines by Pipe, ½ Cask or Dozen.

Red Port, } Teneis ditto,

Frontinack, best spirits, Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Taunton

Ale and Porter. 73 76

Just imported in the Beulah, Capt. Henderson, from London, and

to be sold cheap, wholesale or retail, by

ENNIS GRAHAM,

At the corner of Wall-Street.

RIBBED and plain silk hose of the best

sort, silver grey and mixt ditto. black do. fine ribbed and plain

thread do. fine white and brown mens thread gloves, fine white and

brown Russia drilling, an assortment of willows, jagathies, silk

dashies, white genets, white ticken for stays, cloth colour janes

and thickets, German serges, cloth colour pillow suttians, best In-

dis nankeens; white, buff and blue silk breeches pieces, black and

crimson do. new fashion silk for vests, sattins of different colours;

corded tabbies and paduys, silk and hair gregains, India perfu-

ans, silk and linen handkerchiefs; black, blue and crimson Geneva

velvets, weathered velvets of different colours; fine Irish linen,

brown holland and ozenaburghs, Irish sheeting and dowlas; furni-

ture Checks, cotton do. an assortment of batters trimmings; and bow

strings; black and buff serge dujey, black sattinet, sewing silk, scarf

silk garters, twist, silk and hair buttons, gilt and borne do. shoe and

quality binding, silk ferrets, red tape to the papers, white & brown

buckrams; an assortment of gold and silver buttons of the newest

fashions made in England; gold and silver lace, hat bands, gold

and silver fringe, very handsome loops for hats, gold and silver

torsets, gold and silver cord, garters and vellum, gold and silver

thread; a neat assortment of the best superfine middling broad

esties, rattinets and durants, &c. &c. 73 76

To all Persons interested in the

several Lots or Parcels of Land herein after

mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third by

letters patent under the great seal of the province of

New-York, bearing date the second day of June, in the year

of our Lord, 1688, did give, grant, ratify, and confirm, to

Maria Van Ranselaer, Hendrick Van Nessel, Gerrit Tunnissen,

and Jacobus Van Cortlandt, in fee simple, All that tract of

land with its appurtenances, situate, lying and being above

Albany, on both sides of a certain creek, called Hofack, be-

gioning at the bounds of Schackook, and from thence ex-

tending to the said creek, to a certain fall called Quequick;

and from the said fall upwards along the creek, to a certain

place called Nachawickquaack, being in breadth on each side

of the said creek, two English miles, that is to say, two

English miles on the one side of the said creek, and two

English miles on the other side of the said creek, the whole

breadth being four English miles, and is in length from the

bounds of Schackook aforesaid, to the said place, called

Nachawickquaack. And whereas also, the said tract of land

has since been divided and laid into lots by John R. Bleeker,

a Surveyor; eight of which several lots, viz. Lots number

sixteen and seventeen, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, thirty-five,

thirty-seven, forty, and thirteen, are bounded as follows,

to wit, Lots number sixteen and seventeen, lying on the west

side of Hofack River; and beginning at a mark'd white oak

tree, standing on the west bank of said river, about fifteen

chains below the lower end of the Slap Flats, and runs from

said marked tree south, seventy-nine degrees and thirty mi-

minutes, west one hundred and seventy-one chains, then south

two degrees and thirty minutes, west eighty-seven chains

and eighty links, then north seventy-nine degrees and thirty

minutes east of the said river, then down along the said ri-

ver to the place where it began; contains one thousand

three hundred and forty-eight acres and three rods, in-

cluding the low land.

Lot number fifty-nine, lying on the west side of Hofack

river, and begins at a marked white oak tree, standing on

the bank of said river in the northeast corner of lot number

seventeen, and runs from said tree south seventy-nine de-

grees and thirty minutes, west one hundred and seventy-one

chains, then north eight degrees, west fifty chains, then

north seventy-five degrees east to the said river, then south-

erly up along the said river, to the place where it began;

contains one thousand and one hundred and seventy-four

acres and three rods of land.

Lot number fifty-eight, lying on the west side of Hofack

River, and begins on the bank of the said river, by a

marked stump, about fifty links southerly of Jacob Onder-

ker's house, and runs from thence south seventy-five de-

grees, west one hundred and eighty-five chains, then north

eight degrees, west thirty-four chains, then north seventy

five degrees east, to the said river, then southerly up along

the said river, to the place where it began; and contains

five hundred and forty-four acres.

Lot number thirty-five, lying on the north side of Hofack Ri-

ver, below a place called Tajagock, and begins at a marked

tree standing on the edge of a hill near the river, in the

south west corner of lot number twenty-seven, and runs

north sixteen degrees, east one hundred and fifty-five chains,

then south eighty-one degrees west, sixty-seven chains, then

south seventeen degrees west, two hundred and one chains

to the said river, then easterly up along the said river, to

near a run of water, where the hill comes near the river,

then along the edge of the said hill to the place where it

first began; and contains one thousand two hundred and

forty-eight acres.

Lot number thirty-seven, lying on the north side of Ho-

sick River, and begins on the bank of the said river, by a

marked tree standing in the south west corner of lot number

thirty-six, and runs north seventeen degrees and thirty mi-

minutes, east one hundred and ninety-eight chains, then

south fifty-five degrees and thirty minutes, west twenty-one

chains, then south seventy-two degrees, west sixty-four

chains and fifty links, then south nineteen degrees west to

the river, then easterly up the said river to the place where

it first began; and contains one thousand and five hundred

acres of land.

Lot number forty, lying on the west side of the Hofack

River, and begins at a marked tree standing on the bank of

the said river, in the south east corner of lot number forty-

one, and runs north twenty degrees, east two hundred and

ten chains, then north sixty-six degrees and thirty minutes,

east one hundred and sixteen chains, then north seventy-two

degrees, east forty-nine chains, then south twenty degrees

west to the river, then westerly down along the said river,

to the place where it first began; and contains two thou-

sand six hundred and seventy acres of land.

Lot number thirteen beginning at Hofack Creek, at the

south west corner of lot number twenty-one, and runs

thence along the said lot number twenty-one, north seventy

seven degrees and thirty minutes, east two hundred and

twenty chains, thence south forty-seven degrees and thirty

minutes, east forty-seven chains and thirty links, to the

northernmost corner of lot number twelve, thence along said

lot number twelve, south seventy-seven degrees and thirty

minutes west two hundred chains, to Hofack Creek,

thence northerly along the same, the several courses thereof

to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and se-

ven acres.

Of which said several lots of land, parcel of the tract of

land, so granted by letters patent as aforesaid, I the sub-

scriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore, by

virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the coun-

cil, and general assembly of the colony of New-York, passed

the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1762, en-

tituled, "An act for the more effectual collecting of his

Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for par-

tion of lands in order thereto;" and also by virtue of ano-

ther act of the governor, the council, and general assembly of

the said colony, entitled, "An act to continue an act entit-

led, "An act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's

quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of

lands in order thereto;" and also to continue one other act,

entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, an

act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-

rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands

in order thereto," passed the 31st day of December, in the